

PMA2016/RAJASTHAN-R1

PERFORMANCE MONITORING & ACCOUNTABILITY 2020

PMA2020 uses innovative mobile technology to support low-cost, rapid-turnaround surveys to monitor key indicators for family planning. The project is implemented by local university and research organizations in 10 countries, deploying a cadre of female resident enumerators trained in mobile-assisted data collection. PMA2020/India was carried out in Rajasthan for the first survey round in 2016. PMA2020/India is implemented by the Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR) University in Jaipur, with endorsement and technical support provided by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW). Overall direction and support is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health through a grant by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

For more information on PMA2020 please visit <http://www.pma2020.org>



KEY FAMILY PLANNING INDICATORS

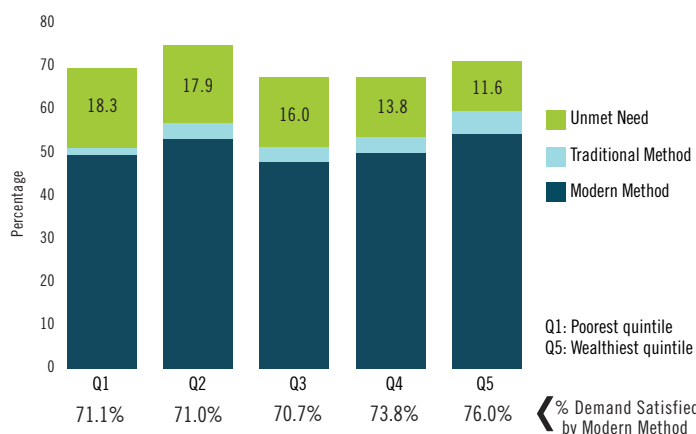
Select Family Planning Indicators Across Recent Surveys
(Married and All Women, Age 15-49)

	NFHS 2005-06, Rajasthan		PMA2016/ Rajasthan	
	All Women	Married Women	All Women	Married Women
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) (%)				
All Methods CPR	38.0	47.2	41.7	54.4
Modern Method Use mCPR	35.7	44.4	38.8	50.6
Long Acting CPR	29.5	36.6	24.4	31.8
Total Unmet Need	12.3	15.7	11.9	15.2
For Limiting	6.6	8.4	7.5	9.5
For Spacing	5.7	7.3	4.4	5.7
Total Demand	49.6	62.9	53.6	69.6
Demand Satisfied by Modern Method (%)	72.1	70.6	72.4	72.8

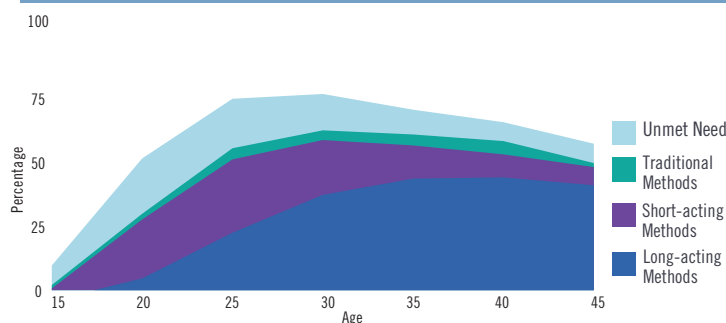
Fertility Indicators (All Women)

	NFHS 2005-06 Rajasthan	PMA2016/ Rajasthan
Recent Births Unintended (%)	18.7	18.2
Wanted Later	8.2	13.8
Wanted No More	10.5	4.3

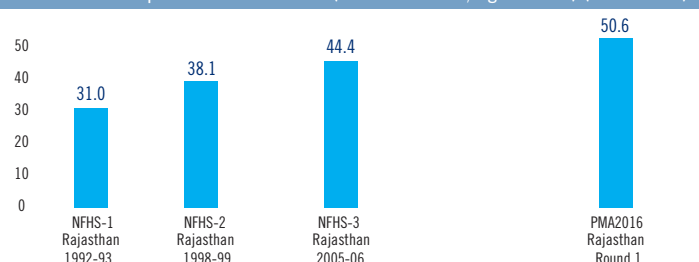
Current Use and Unmet Need Among Married Women of Reproductive Age, by Wealth Quintile



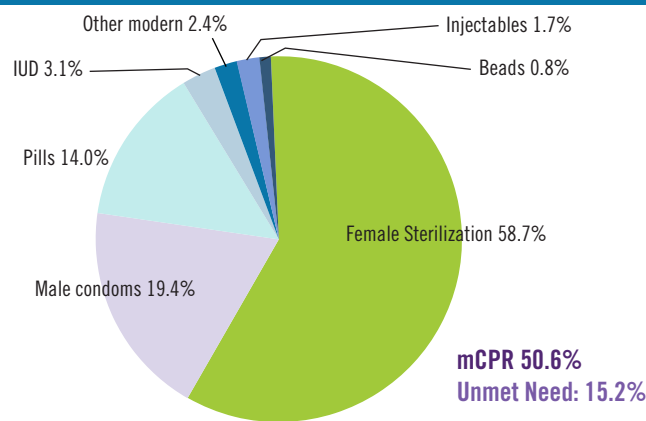
Unmet Need and Contraceptive Use, by Age (all Women)



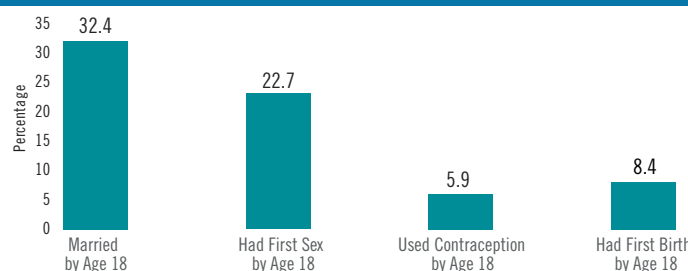
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Married Women, Ages 15-49) (1992-2016)



Current Modern Method Mix Among Married Contraceptive Users



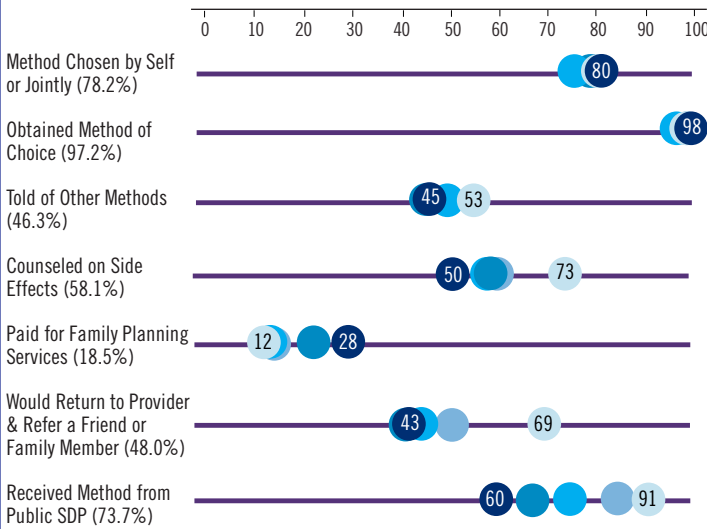
Percent of All Women Age 18-24



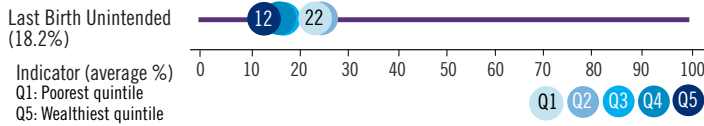
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INDICATORS FOR ACCESS, EQUITY, QUALITY AND CHOICE

For Current Female Users in Rajasthan (%), Indicators by Wealth Quintile (n=2,131)



Births in the Past 5 Years, or Current Pregnancies in Rajasthan



For Current Female Non-Users in Rajasthan (n=2,103)

Reasons Mentioned for Non-Use Among All Women Wanting to Delay the Next Birth 2 or More Years (%)

Not Married	35.0
Perceived Not-at-Risk/Lack of Need	29.7
Method or Health-Related Concerns	14.2
Opposition to Use	3.2
Lack of Access/Knowledge	9.0
Other	15.9

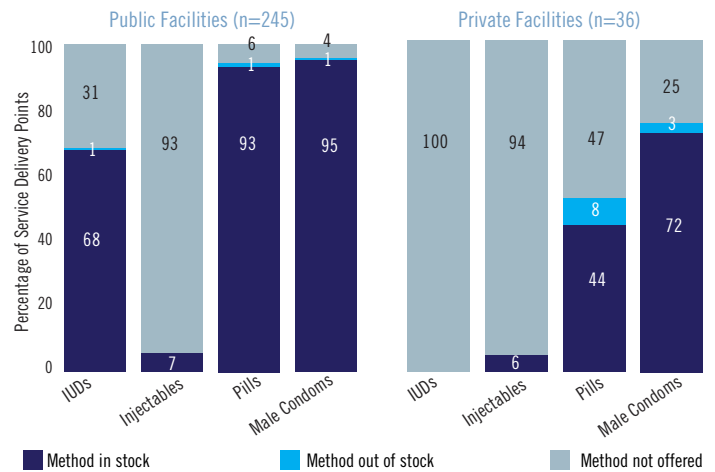
Reproductive Health and Contraceptive Indicators

	Total	Rural	Urban
Median Age at First Marriage (25-49 years)	18.5	18.1	19.0
Median Age at First Sex (15-49 years)	18.3	18.1	18.8
Median Age at First Contraceptive Use (15-49 years)	22.2	21.6	23.1
Median Age at First Birth (25-49 years)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Mean Number of Living Children at First Contraceptive Use (15-49 years)	2.1	2.0	2.1
Women Having First Birth by Age 18 (18-24 years) (%)	8.4	9.2	6.8
Received FP Info. from Provider in Last 12 Months (15-49 years) (%)	34.4	38.4	27.5
Exposed to FP Media in Last Few Months (15-49 years) (%)	65.9	58.4	79.0

SAMPLE DESIGN

The PMA2016/Rajasthan survey used a two-stage cluster design. A sample of 147 enumeration areas (EAs) was drawn by the International Institute for Population Sciences from a master sampling frame. In each EA households and private health facilities were listed and mapped, with 35 households randomly selected. Households were surveyed and occupants enumerated. All eligible females age 15 to 49 were contacted and consented for interviews. The final completed sample included 4,874 households (97.2% response rate), 5,262 females (96.0% response rate) and 297 health facilities (96.1% response rate). Data collection was conducted between June and September 2016.

Percent of Facilities Offering/Not Offering & Currently In/Out of Stock on Day of the Interview, by Method*



* Implants are not yet approved for use in India

Percent of Public Facilities in Rajasthan Offering at Least 3 or at Least 5 Modern Contraceptive Methods, by Facility Type

Facility Type	3 or more methods	5 or more methods
Hospital (n=36)	97.2	91.7
Community Health Center (CHC) (n=44)	95.5	72.7
Primary Health Center (PHC) (n=79)	87.3	32.9
Sub-center (n=75)	53.3	4.0
Dispensary (n=14)	42.9	7.1
Total	77.4	38.3

Service Delivery Points in Rajasthan (n=297; 248 Public, 49 Private)

	Public	Private	Total
Among All Service Delivery Points:			
Offering Family Planning (%)	98.8	73.5	94.6
With Mobile Teams Visiting Facility in Last 12 Months (%)	31.0	2.0	26.3
Supporting Community Health Workers (CHWs) from this SDP (%)	81.0	6.1	68.7
Among Service Delivery Points Offering Family Planning Services:			
Average Number of Days Per Week Family Planning is Offered	6.5	6.7	6.5
Offering Female Sterilization (%)	42.4	2.8	37.4
Offering Family Planning Counseling/Services to Adolescents (%)	52.2	13.9	47.3
Charging Fees for Family Planning Services (%)	2.0	88.9	13.2
Percent Integrating Family Planning into Their:			
Maternal Health Services (among all offering maternal health services)	98.7	0.0	97.9
HIV Services (among all offering HIV services)	97.9	22.2	93.3
Post-Abortion Services (among all offering post-abortion services)	98.6	0.0	97.2